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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-118]

Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

DATES: Applicable January 28, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irene Gorelik at (202) 482-6905, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On January 8, 2020, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of wood mouldings and millwork products (millwork products) from the People's Republic of China (China).¹ The Petition was filed in proper form by the Coalition of American Millwork Producers (the petitioner or the Coalition).² The Petition was accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of millwork products from Brazil and China.

On January 10 and 17, 2020, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition in separate supplemental questionnaires and phone calls with the

¹ See Petitioner's Letter, "Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil and the People's Republic of China: Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated January 8, 2020 (the Petition).

² The Coalition of American Millwork Producers is comprised of Bright Wood Corporation, Cascade Wood Products, Inc., Endura Products, Inc., Sierra Pacific Industries, Sunset Moulding, Woodgrain Millwork, Inc., and Yuba River Moulding.

petitioner.³ The petitioner responded to the supplemental questionnaires on January 14,⁴ 15,⁵ and 22, 2020.⁶

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that the Government of China (GOC) is providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of millwork products in China and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic millwork products industry in the United States. Consistent with section 702(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(b), for those alleged programs on which we are initiating a CVD investigation, the Petition is accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petition, on behalf of the domestic industry, because the Coalition is an interested party under section 771(9)(F) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support necessary for the initiation of the requested CVD investigation.⁷

Period of Investigation

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil and the People's Republic of China and Countervailing Duties on Imports of Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Supplemental Questions," dated January 10, 2020, and "Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Imports of Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Supplemental Questions," dated January 10, 2020; *see also* Memorandum to the File, "Phone Call with Counsel to the Petitioner," dated January 22, 2020 (Scope Phone Call Memo).

⁴ See Petitioner's Letter, "Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Responses to the First Supplemental Questions on China CVD Volume IV of the Petition," dated January 14, 2020.

⁵ See Petitioner's Letter, "Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil and the People's Republic of China: Responses to First Supplemental Questions on General Issues Volume I of the Petition," dated January 15, 2020 (General Issues Supplement).

⁶ See Petitioner's Letter, "Responses to Second Supplemental Questions on General Issues Volume I of the Petition," dated January 22, 2020 (Second General Issues Supplement).

⁷ See the "Determination of Industry Support for the Petition" section, *infra*.

Because the Petition was filed on January 8, 2020, the period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019, or the most recently completed fiscal year for the GOC and all of the companies under investigation, provided the GOC and the companies have the same fiscal year.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are millwork products from China. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Scope Comments

During our review of the Petition, we contacted the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petition is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁸ As a result, the scope of the Petition was modified to clarify the description of the merchandise covered by the Petition. The description of the merchandise covered by this investigation, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (scope).⁹ Commerce will consider all comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination. If scope comments include factual information,¹⁰ all such factual information should be limited to public information. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that all interested parties submit such comments by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on February 18, 2020, which is

⁸ See General Issues Supplement, Scope Phone Call Memo, and Second General Issues Supplement.

⁹ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties; Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.102(b) (21) (defining "factual information").

the next business day after 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.¹¹ Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on February 28, 2020, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comments deadline.¹²

Commerce requests that any factual information parties consider relevant to the scope of the investigation be submitted during this period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigation may be relevant, the party may contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All such submissions must be filed on the records of the concurrent AD and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS).¹³ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due. Documents exempted from the electronic submission requirements must be filed manually (*i.e.*, in paper form) with Enforcement and Compliance's APO/Dockets Unit, Room 18022, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230, and stamped with the date and time of receipt by the applicable deadlines.

Consultations

¹¹ The current deadline for scope comments falls on Monday, February 17, 2020, which is a federal holiday. Therefore, in accordance with our *Next Business Day Rule*, the deadline is moved to Tuesday, February 18, 2020. See *Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next Business Day" Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

¹² See 19 CFR 351.303(b).

¹³ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance: Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, which went into effect on August 5, 2011. Information on help using ACCESS can be found at: <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx>, and a handbook can be found at: <https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook%20on%20Electronic%20Filing%20Procedures.pdf>.

Pursuant to sections 702(b)(4)(A)(i) and (ii) of the Act, Commerce notified representatives of the GOC of the receipt of the Petition and provided them the opportunity for consultations with respect to the Petition.¹⁴ The GOC did not request consultations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 702(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the “industry.”

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the “industry” as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether “the domestic industry” has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must

¹⁴ See Commerce’s Letter, “Countervailing Duty Petition on Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People’s Republic of China: Invitation for Consultations,” dated January 8, 2020.

apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹⁵ they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹⁶

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title." Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is "the article subject to an investigation" (*i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation.¹⁷ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that millwork products, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁸

¹⁵ See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹⁶ See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1988), *aff'd* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

¹⁷ See Volume I of the Petition, at 13-15; see also General Issues Supplement, at 11-14.

¹⁸ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to this case and information regarding industry support, see Countervailing Duty Investigation Initiation Checklist: Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China (China CVD Initiation Checklist) at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil and the People's Republic of China (Attachment II). This checklist is dated concurrently with this notice and on file electronically via ACCESS. Access to documents filed via ACCESS is also available in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Commerce building.

On January 23, 2020, we received comments on industry support from Composite Technology International, Inc. (CTI), an importer of the subject merchandise.¹⁹ The petitioner responded to CTI's industry support comments on January 27, 2020.²⁰

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petition with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the "Scope of the Investigation," in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner provided the 2018 production of the domestic like product for the U.S. producers that support the Petition.²¹ The petitioner estimated the production of the domestic like product for the remaining U.S. producers of millwork products based on production information from the Moulding and Millwork Producers Association and the Architectural Woodwork Institute, as well as estimated production information for U.S. producers that are not members of either of these two groups.²² The petitioner notes that 2019 production data are not yet available and contends that 2018 calendar year production data are a reasonable estimate of production in 2019.²³ The petitioner compared the production of the companies supporting the Petition to the estimated total production of the domestic like product for the entire domestic industry.²⁴ We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.²⁵

¹⁹ See CTI's Letter, "Wood Mouldings & Millwork Products from Brazil and the People's Republic of China: Pre-Initiation Comments on Industry Support," dated January 23, 2020.

²⁰ See Petitioner's Letter, "Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil and the People's Republic of China: Response to Pre-Initiation Comments on Industry Support," dated January 27, 2020.

²¹ See Volume I of the Petition, at 2-3 and Exhibits I-3 – I-5; *see also* General Issues Supplement, at 16 and Exhibits I-Supp-13 and I-Supp-14.

²² See Volume I of the Petition, at 2-4 and Exhibits I-3, I-6, I-7, I-8, and I-9; *see also* General Issues Supplement, at 16-18 and Exhibits I-Supp-14 – I-Supp-16.

²³ See Second General Issues Supplement, at 7-8.

²⁴ See Volume I of the Petition, at 4 and Exhibit I-3; *see also* General Issues Supplement, at 16 and Exhibit I-Supp-14.

²⁵ See Volume I of the Petition, at 2-4 and Exhibits I-3 – I-9; *see also* General Issues Supplement, at 14-18 and Exhibits I-Supp-11 – I-Supp-16. For further discussion, *see* China CVD Initiation Checklist, at Attachment II.

Our review of the data provided in the Petition, the General Issues Supplement, the Second General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petition.²⁶ First, the Petition established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.*, polling).²⁷ Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.²⁸ Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petition.²⁹ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petition was filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 702(b)(1) of the Act.³⁰

Injury Test

Because China is a “Subsidies Agreement Country” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, section 701(a)(2) of the Act applies to this investigation. Accordingly, the ITC must determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from China materially injures, or threatens material injury to, a U.S. industry.

²⁶ See China CVD Initiation Checklist, at Attachment II.

²⁷ See section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act; *see also* China CVD Initiation Checklist, at Attachment II.

²⁸ See China CVD Initiation Checklist, at Attachment II.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that imports of the subject merchandise are benefitting from countervailable subsidies and that such imports are causing, or threaten to cause, material injury to the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.³¹

The petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant and increasing volume of subject imports; reduced market share; underselling and price depression or suppression; lost sales and revenues; declining financial performance; a decline in the domestic industry's capacity utilization and production and related workers; shuttered manufacturing facilities and bankruptcies; and actual and potential negative effects on cash flow.³² We have assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.³³

Initiation of CVD Investigation

Based on the examination of the Petition and supplemental responses, we find that the Petition meets the requirements of section 702 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating a CVD investigation to determine whether imports of millwork products from China benefit from countervailable subsidies conferred by the GOC. In accordance with section 703(b)(1) of the

³¹ See General Issues Supplement, at 18-19 and Exhibit I-Supp-17.

³² See Volume I of the Petition, at 12-13, 15-26, and Exhibits I-13 through I-23.

³³ See China CVD Initiation Checklist, at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping Duty Petition Covering Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil and the Republic of China (Attachment III).

Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determination no later than 65 days after the date of this initiation.

Based on our review of the Petition and supplemental responses, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 37 of the 38 alleged programs. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* China CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Respondent Selection

The petitioner named 92 companies in China as producers/exporters of millwork products.³⁴ Following standard practice in CVD investigations, in the event Commerce determines that the number of companies is large and it cannot individually examine each company based upon Commerce's resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports of millwork products from China during the POI under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States numbers listed within the scope in the appendix, below.

On January 17, 2020, Commerce released CBP data for U.S. imports of millwork products from China under Administrative Protective Order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected by APO and indicated that interested parties wishing to comment regarding the CBP data and respondent selection must do so within three business days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of this CVD investigation.³⁵ Commerce will not accept rebuttal comments regarding the CBP data or respondent selection. Interested parties

³⁴ *See* Volume I of the Petitions, at Exhibit I-11; *see also* General Issues Supplement at Exhibit I-Supp-1.

³⁵ *See* Memorandum, "Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China Countervailing Duty Petition: Release of Customs Data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection," dated January 17, 2020.

must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b).

Instructions for filing such applications may be found on the Commerce's website at

<http://enforcement.trade.gov/apo>.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 702(b)(4)(A)(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public version of the Petition have been provided to the GOC via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

We will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 702(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petition was filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of millwork products from China are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.³⁶ A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated.³⁷ Otherwise, this CVD investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of

³⁶ See section 703(a)(2) of the Act.

³⁷ See section 703(a)(1) of the Act.

Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted³⁸ and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.³⁹ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301. For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, we may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in the letter or memorandum setting forth the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Parties should review *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR

³⁸ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

³⁹ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

57790 (September 20, 2013), available at: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁴⁰ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁴¹ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. On January 22, 2008, Commerce published *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Documents Submission Procedures; APO Procedures*, 73 FR 3634 (January 22, 2008). Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 702(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: January 28, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,
Assistant Secretary
for Enforcement and Compliance.

⁴⁰ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁴¹ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at http://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation consists of wood mouldings and millwork products that are made of wood (regardless of wood species), bamboo, laminated veneer lumber (LVL), or of wood and composite materials (where the composite materials make up less than 50 percent of the total merchandise), and which are continuously shaped wood that undergoes additional manufacturing or finger-jointed or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn).

The percentage of composite materials contained in a wood moulding or millwork product is measured by length, except when the composite material is a coating or cladding. Wood mouldings and millwork products that are coated or clad, even along their entire length, with a composite material, but that are otherwise comprised of wood, LVL, or wood and composite materials (where the non-coating composite materials make up 50 percent or less of the total merchandise) are covered by the scope.

The merchandise subject to this investigation consists of wood, LVL, bamboo, or a combination of wood and composite materials that is continuously shaped throughout its length (with the exception of any endwork/dados), profiled wood having a repetitive design in relief, similar milled wood architectural accessories, such as rosettes and plinth blocks, and finger-jointed or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). The scope includes continuously shaped wood in the forms of dowels, building components such as interior paneling and jamb parts, and door components such as rails and stiles.

The covered products may be solid wood, laminated, finger-jointed, edge-glued, face-glued, or otherwise joined in the production or remanufacturing process and are covered by the scope whether imported raw, coated (*e.g.*, gesso, polymer, or plastic), primed, painted, stained, wrapped (paper or vinyl overlay), any combination of the aforementioned surface coatings, treated, or which incorporate rot-resistant elements (whether wood or composite). The covered products are covered by the scope whether or not any surface coating(s) or covers obscures the grain, textures, or markings of the wood, whether or not they are ready for use or require final machining (*e.g.*, endwork/dado, hinge/strike machining, weatherstrip or application thereof, mitre) or packaging.

All wood mouldings and millwork products are included within the scope even if they are trimmed; cut-to-size; notched; punched; drilled; or have undergone other forms of minor processing.

Subject merchandise also includes wood mouldings and millwork products that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, coating, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are exterior fencing, exterior decking and exterior siding products (including solid wood siding, non-wood siding (*e.g.*, composite or cement), and

shingles) that are not LVL or finger jointed; finished and unfinished doors; flooring; parts of stair steps (including newel posts, balusters, easing, gooseneck, risers, treads and rail fittings); and picture frame components three feet and under in individual lengths.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Hardwood Plywood from the People's Republic of China*. See *Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 504 (January 4, 2018); *Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 FR 513 (January 4, 2018).

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China*. See *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order*, 76 FR 76690 (December 8, 2011); *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 76 FR 76693 (December 8, 2011).

Imports of wood mouldings and millwork products are primarily entered under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) numbers: 4409.10.4010, 4409.10.4090, 4409.10.4500, 4409.10.5000, 4409.22.4000, 4409.22.5000, 4409.29.4100, and 4409.29.5100. Imports of wood mouldings and millwork products may also enter under HTSUS numbers: 4409.10.6000, 4409.10.6500, 4409.22.6000, 4409.22.6500, 4409.29.6100, 4409.29.6600, 4418.99.9095 and 4421.99.9780. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

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